CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN, MUNGER & COWDERY, Crery Wednesday Morning, at the stand formerly oc-cupied by Maj. I. J. Ullman, corner of Canaria and Water streets

To all subscribers who commenced previous number 20 :--

Trans—Two dollars per annum in advance, two dol ars and fifty cents within the year, or three dollars a be expiration of the year. But,— To those commencing with and after No. 20 : Tanks 2 50, if paid in advance; 3 00, after the first 3 months; or, run and 3 50, at the end of the year. Advertising at the usual rates.

CONSTANTINE BOOKSTORE. MUNGER AND COWDERY tine and its vicinity, that

they have just received ned a large stock of BOOKS, a part of may be found in the following Catalogue:

which may be found in the following Catalogue:
Bibles, extra gilt and plain, from large quarto
to 18 mo pocket editions;
Common Prayer Book, extra, Philadelphia,
gilt 18 mo, and 32 mo;
Joshophus' Works, 2 vols.;
Pollyglott and common Testaments, red, gilt,
leather and half bound;
Ship and Shore; Linwood, 2 vols.; Partisan;
Colton's four years in England, 2 vols.;
American in England; Herbert Wendall;
Paul Ulric; Memoirs of Hughe, 1 vol.;
Youth's Letter Writer, 1 vol.; Outlaw, 2 vols.;
Mahmoud, 2 vols.; Owen's Voyages;
South West, written by a Yankes, 2 vols.;
Paulding on Slavery; Monikins, by Cooper;
Young Duke, 2 vols.; Slave King 1 vol.;
Skotch Book of Fashion, 2 vols.;
The Wife; Two years in the Navy; Emma;
Anne Gray; Conti; Grummett's Log, 1 vol.;

The Wife; Two years in the Navy; Emma;
Anne Gray; Conti; Grummett's Log, I'vol.;
Northanger Abbey, 2 vols.; Village Balles;
Tales of a Caravanserai, I vol.;
Magpie Castle; Mephistophiles in Eng. 2 vols.;
Lionel Lincoln; Ayesha, 2 vols.;
Canterbury Tales;
Lives and exploits of Banditti and Robbers, 2 v;
District School, I vol.;
Observations on the Vine;
Advice to young Mothers;
Frolics of Puck, 2 vols.;
The Western Molodist, I vol.;
Rollins History, 8 vols;

The Western Molodist, 1 vol.;
Rollins' History, 8 vols;
Mariner's Library, 1 vol.;
Life of Paul Jones; Millright's Guide;
Gregorie's Mathematics; Pitkin's Statistics;
Life of Burns, 4 vols.; Great Teacher;
Hannah Moor's Works, 7 vols.;
Small Grammer; Presbyterian Hymne;
Watts, do.; Winchell's Watts do.; Camponestics do.

meeting, do.; Crocketts Log Book; Geography of the Heavens; Life of Washington, 8 vols.; Robinson Cruso); Annulst; Sketches of public Characters; Universal Gazetteer; History of France; Universal Gazetteer; History of France; Gummere's Surveying;
Books of Niagara Falls;
Western Guide Book; Zoological Gardens;
Spelling and Reading Books;
Harpers' Family Library;
Parley's Every Day Book; Pelham Novels;
Cook's Own Book;
Six months in a Convent; do. Supplement;
Finney's Lectures; Beauties of Shakspoare;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Cobbott's Advice to Young Men;
Don Quixote, 4 vols.;

Don Quixote, 4 vols.; Children of the Abbey, 3 vols.; People's Magazine; Hall's Geography; Parley's Arithmetic; Cobb's Readers, 1, 2 and 3; do. Expesitor; Cobb's Arithm

Oney's Geography and Atlas; Murray's English Reader; Alger's do.; Alger's Introduction to English Reader; Alger's Introduction to English Reader; Kirkham's Grammar; Last days of Pompoii; Common Place Book; Montague; Paulding's Works; New England; Collridge's Works; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Memoirs of Boardman; Scirer' fic Tracts; Parley's Curiosities; Young Man's Own Book; Young Ladies, do. Young Ladies' Sunday Book; Young Man's do.; Musical Monitor; Young Man's do.; Musical Monitor;
Homan's Poems; Penny Magazino;
Nicholson's Machanic; Smollett's Works;
Ferguson's Rome; Gillies' Gracee;
Pindar's Works; Burn's Works;
Moore's Works; Tatler and Guardian;
Byron; Hawkes' Ecclesiastical History;
Silk Grower's Guide; Spiritual Songs;
Walker's Dictionary; Webster's do.;
Surveying Instruments; Albums;
American Almanac.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY.

Paints, scaling wax, Camel's heir pencils;
Ruled cap paper, No. 1, do. No. 2, Plain cap
Nos. 1 and 2, Water lined letter paper, Fancy colored do., Blue laid do., Super satin do., and Blue volum;
Rackgammon boards, Large pictures;
Enamelled cards, various sizes; Eagle playing cards, Decatur do., Morry Andrew, do., Valient Highlander, two kinds;
Writing books, bank do., Pencil do.;
Leather memorandums;
Drawing paper, an excellent article;
Colored blanks, White do;
Small blank cards, large do. colored do.;
Note books, large and small; Small blank cards, large do. colored do.;
Note books, large and small;
Opaque Quills, No. 15 yellow do., No. 39 do.;
Ladies' pocket books; small double wallste;
Ladies' bill books; fancy wallste, small single
do., large pocket books;
Patent rulers, round do. different sizes;
Wood candidates I have de. Wood sandboxes, Japan do.; Largo boxes wafers, small do;

Conversation cards, Steel pena; Carpenter's pencils, fancy boxes; Stone Inktands assorted, wafer stan Silver pencil cases, leads assorted; Ink powder, Toy paints, &c. BLANK BOOKS. I quire long fold blank books, I quire broad d

quarto do.;
5 and 6 quire full bound Lodgers;
6 qr. full bound Journals;
4 and 5 quire Day Books, large Alphabets, small do.; 6 quire half bound Legers, 6 qr. Journals do.; 13 quire long Ledgers, etc. etc.

CHOOL BOOKS, a New Supply. among which are.... Leather and cloth bound, cheap Testaments; Definition and common English Readers; Blake's Historical Reader; Webster's and Walker's Dictionaries; Woodbridge's and Olney's Geographics & Atl.; Parlay's Geography and Tales; [mars; Jirkham's, Murray's and Greenleaf's Gram-baboll's, Ostrander's and Colburn's Arithmetic; Hake's Natural Philosophy; ntroductory Reader, Juvenile Instructor. For sale by MUNGER & COWDERY.

Gonstantine, July 27, 1836.

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TUSTICE'S BLANKS, MUNGER COWDERY have just printed an assort

BLANK WARRANTS. SUMMONS', CAPIAS', VENIRES,

SUBPCENAS EXECUTIONS, &c. &c. and splendid form of BLANK DEEDS,

DETROIT BOOKSTORE-L.L. Mosse has associated with him his brother CHAUNCEY MORSE, under the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, in the Book publishing, Book. selling, Bookbinding and Stationery business; and they are now opening, at 81 Jefferson Ave-nue, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, a Whalesale and Retail BOOK & STATIONERY Establishment. Merchants, Teachers and Li-orary companies will do well to call at the De.

L. L. MORSE. Detroit, October 1, 1836. ARDS .- Red, Blue, Green, Yellow and ite cards of the finest quality, also cards of all sizes, for sale by MUNGER & COWDERY.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY. He has now on hand a variety of standard and popular works, school books, Bibles in various forms—some very elegant, blank books, writing paper, &c. &c.

He expects to receive in a few days a further supply of BOOKS, including the latest publications, together with some elegant ANNUALS for 1837

for 1837. Merchants supplied with Books and Stationery

at liberal rates. Niles, Oct. 12, 1836. JUST RECEIVED, 14 DOZEN WEB.
STER'S Elementary, and Cobb's Spelling
Books, and 18 vols. Leather bound LAWS OF
MICHIGAN, condensed, arranged, &c., containing the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Ordinance of 1787, &c.

624 pages octavo.
MUNGER & COWDERY. Constantine, July 18, 1836. TAIR BRUSHES, of a variety of qualities and potterns, and of different prices; and Toorn Bausnes, of good quality; also...
Toorn Powders, Hayes' Sponaceous Chlo.

RINE DENTIFRICE;
Hayes & Bristol's Chlorine Tooth Wash;
Smith's New-York Purified Bears' Oil.;
Bailey's Chemical fluid Extract Sarsaparilla;
Prentice's Brown Windsor Soap;
Pen Knives; Pocket Comes, &c. &c. for sale by MUNGER & COWDERY.
Constantine, July 27, 1836.

DRAWING PAPER for PLATS of argest size, and a superior article, for MUNGER & COWDERY. sale by

NEW BOOKS.—Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, Religious and School Books; together with a very extensive and superior lot of English and American Stationery, now receiving at the Detroit Bookstore, old stand, by MORSE & BROTHER.

Detroit, Oct. 15. THE AMERICAN ANNUALS for 1837, this day received, at the Detroit Bookstore, old stand, and directly opposite the Mich. Exchange. MORSE & BROTHER. Detroit, October 15.

300 SPIRITUAL SONGS, for Social Worship, by Thos. Hastings and Lowell Mason, just received by MORSE & BROTHER.

Detroit, Oct. 18. 25 REAMS superior Bank Envelope
Paper: Also, 50 reams superior Postoffice Paper: just received at the Detroit Bookstore, old stand, and directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, by MORSE & BROTHER.
Detroit, Oct. 12.

LIOUR CRATES Maynard & Noyes' su. perior BLACK INK; also, RED INK, ast received by MORSE & BROTHER
Detroit, Oct. 18.

TUST RECEIVED, at the Detroit Bookstore, the following works: Allen Prescott, Wintern in the West, Outre-Mer, Bash-ful Irishman, the Yemassice, the Cavallers of Virginia, Coleridge's Table Talk, Life of Samuel Drerr, Mothers' Hints, &c. &c. June, 1836.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—Constantly stationer's hall, the new religious publications of the day as they appear east. Our present stock of valuable religious works, is not equalled by any bookstore west of New York.

Aug. 1.) SNOW & FISK.

MIEW RELIGIOUS WORKS -- Received this week at the Michigan Bookstore, and Stationers' Hall,
Gathered Fragments, by Rev. John Clerk, author of Walk about Zion. Pastor's Testimony, &c. The Mourner's Book.

SNOW & FISK. Datroit, August 31, 1836.

TO TRAVELERS & OTHERS.

For sale at the Michigan bookstore and stationer's hall: Farmer's map of Michigan; do do of Wisconsin; Also, every state in the Union; Hoffman's winter in the west; Notes on the Wisconsin Territory; Hall's sketches of the west; Historical sketches of Michigan; Legends of a log cabin; Life on the lakes.

SNOW & FISK. SNOW & FISK. Detroit, August 1, 1836.

BLANK-BOOKS of medium, Demy and cap sizes, of superior paper and excel-lent binding, just received at the Michigan bookstore and stationer's hall.

Aug. 4.] SNOW & FISK.

BUFFALO BOOKSTORE, No. 230
Main street.—Subscriptions received for
the following periodicals:
The American Journal of Medical Science;
the republications of the London, Edinburgh,
Foreign and Westminister Quarterly R views.
Just received an Introduction to the Science of
Government, by A. W. Young. Also, Huntington's System of modern Geography, with Atlas,
for the use of Schools.

Buffalo, June 14, 1836.

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NEW BOOKS BY CANAL, at STERLE'S Holland's life of Van Buren, Maltebrun's Geo Holland's life of Van Buren, Maltebrun's Geo-graphy, Parley's do, Church Psaimody, Batter, man's Greek Grammar, Watts and select Hymns, Porter's Analysis, Donnegan's Lexington, 2d book of History, Testaments, Greek Testaments, Playfair's Euclid, Adams' Arithmetic, Quarto Bibles, Comic Skotch Book, Allan's life of Scott, Potts Arithmetic. Together with a large lot of Miscellaneous Books, for sale wholesale and re-tail, at New-York prices.

O. G. STEELE, 214 Main st.

Buffalo, June 20, 1836.

Buffalo, June 20, 1836. AW AND MEDICAL BOOKS,—This

Aw AND MEDICAL BOOKs,—This
A day received at STEELE'S Bookstors,
Peters Condensed Reports 6 vols.; Pallett's
Laws of Nations; Chitty's Practice, 3 vols.;
Dewey's Practice; Eberly's Practice, 2 vols.;
Dewey's Midwifery; also Hume and Smollett's
History of England, 4 vols.; Franklin's Works,
2 vols. For sale at Philadelphia prices, by O. G. STEELE, 214 Main st.

G. STRELE, No. 214 Main Street, having opened a Paper Ware House, is now prepared to fill orders for any amount of Printing, Foolseap, Letter, Drawing, Post Office and Wrapping Paper, which he will sell at Mill prices. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.

Buffalo, Jupe, 1836.

From the New-York American THE RESTLESS ONE. BY LIEUT, G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ABMY.

She knew his brow was clouded, And she leaned it on her hand,
And gently wood him to her side,
With breath like breezes bland.
But he gazed upon a banner,
As it floated on in pride,
And while he marked its gleaming stars,
They won him from his bride!

They lured him from the presence Of the cherished and the true, No more to gaze upon her face,
Her gentle step pursue:
And yet through lif's long pathway,
When the aisles of Hope grew dim,
Bright as a deed of glory
Was the smile she had for him.

She know they must be parted Ere they had scarcely met; And faster tear drops dimmed her eyes, That none but here were wet.

And she wore a spell of sorrow
Which she learned unto her lute,
But the trumpet had a deeper charm,
And the lover's ear was mute. He left the song of Beauty,
For the music of the plain;
The lowly breathing of the lyre
For parans o'er the slain; And yet that lyre sweet chorded, That voice like a mockbird's tone,

For him was garnered all its notes, For him it sang alone. Time was, Love's smile might conquer What the sword could ne'er disarm;

When strong was woman's lowly prayer, As the might of the mailed arm. But the magic spell is over,
And the syren voice is dumb;
While love forgets his gentle lute,
And he strikes the doubling drum.

I HAE NAEBODY NOW. BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

I hae naebody now-I hae naebody now, To meet me upon the green, Wi' light locks waving o'er her brow, An' joy in her deep blue een:
Wi' the soft sweet kiss an' the happy smile,
An' the dance o' the lightsome fay,
An' the wee bit tale o' the news the while
That had happened when I was away.

I hae naebody now-I hae naebody now To clasp to my bosom at even;
O'er her calm sieep to breathe the vow,
An' pray for a blessing from heaven;
An' the wild embrace, an' the glessome face,

In the morning that met mine eye; Where are they now? Where are they now? In the cauld, cauld grave they lie. Ther's naebody kens-ther's naebody kens, An' O, may they never prove
The sharpest degree of agony
For the child of their early love!
To see a flower in its vernal hour

By slow degress decay; Then softly aneath in the arms o' death Breatho its sweet soul away.

O dinna break my poor auld heart, Nor at my loss repine; Far the unseen hand that threw the dart Was sent from her Father and thine.

Yee, I maun mourn, an' I will mourn, Even to my latest day: for though my darling can never return, 1 shall follow her soon away.

How hard it is to climb The steep where Pame's proud temple shines afar.

As for reputation, literary reputation I care not a rush.' Thus exclaims one of the most gifted American poets-one who has risen high in fame, basked in the sunshine, and wore the laurel of its applause. But with these he has had its heart-burnings -the goadings of the benevolent, and the insidious defamation of envy and prejudice.
With the guerdon of genius he has reaped the gall and wormwood of a thankless few who hunt down every thing like merit, and jeer and mock at the fine perceptions of the pure in mind. Wherefore is it that the brightest chance of joy is forever dregged with sorrow? Wherefore is it that those whom the world applauds and whose minds are coveted by mankind as more priceless than coronets and crowns-why is it that these are the children of sorrow, born to pour forth brilliant corruscations of intellect, yet grovel amidst poverty and wretch-edness, or pine away in that desolation of earth which soon corrodes and extinguish-es the mighty spirit? With few exceptions the migty in mind have been the victims of penury, whose fangs cling to the wretched sufferer like living adders. And how is it that the mind can pour forth its holy and uplifted embodying amidst these horrors. Galileo and Homer, and all ye mighty spirits of the past who suffered and are gone, how deep must have been your philosophy, how high your courage, when, amidst wrong and outrage, poverty and shame, ye lived on and triumphed. Fame! what is it—a phantom—a meteor upon a troubled sea, luring the ardent soul among shoals & quicksands, and wrecking his bark of hopes on troubled waters.

"Fame, fame! thou canst not be the stay
Unto the drooping reed,
The cool fresh fountain in the day
Of the soul's fsv'rish need;
Where must the loved one turn and fice?
Not unto thee, oh not to thee.

What recks it that bright lips and mellow voices shall ring forth pæans to the children of genius, when the cold clod of the valley shall cover their ashes? What recks it that the puissant world shall echo a glad shout of applause, and twine a laurel wreath around the living brow, if the heart within be desolate; if the pulse beat wildly with fever, the breath be hot with disease, the eye dim with sorrow, and the check sengers, both male and female, secured wan with the lingering stealth of death? ropes to the vessel, and lowered themselves What recks it that a name glitters in gold, and eulogy come forth on million voices, if we still must grope and grovel with a herd ropes being burnt off. One man, having whose god is mammon—toil and delve for sustenance, while knavery triumphs in its guilt. How little the world knows of the with the intention of seizing a spar, but no guilt. How little the world knows of the with the intention of seizing a spar, but no secret sorrows of those whom the world sooner let go his hold, than owing to the applauds. The poison arrows of envy, and the bitter shafts of prejudice, these are as burning daggers to the sensitive spirit.

Thoughts that have cost the aching brain instinctively swam towards the nearest land; hours of weary reflection--emanations that flashed out amid the darkness of despair, and have been transferred to the scrutiny of the world for approbation; will not the aspiring soul writhe when calumny and heartlessness and all the bitter host of evil

ated by niggardly intellect.

The feverish dream of fame! the thirst for glory! the yearning for applause! co-vertboard, carrying with him as he slid down the vessel's side, several of the pasuess. Even as thou hast, ere now, perchance in thy childhood's summer, thrown thyself before some gurgling brook, and drawn dim pictures of the future, awoke in after life, and been deceived; even thus animal also instinctively swam towards the shalt thou find-fame but a bitter burden, a nearest land; but as the boat was by this blight that will dim the glory of thine eye, time drifted four or five miles out to sea, he and waste away the fire of thy spirit. It is a dream whose splendors will fade like the mists of the morning, a glow of soul in which the canker worm forever riots. Be not en-vious therefore, ye children of men, of him whose path has been strewed with flowers. and whose brow has been bound with laurels. The eager hope has been often crushed, and the burning thought wasted upon a desert world. Thrones and palaces are more frequently the abodes of misery, than the humble cot of the peasant.

BURNING OF THE ROYAL TAR.

The Salem Register gives additional particulars of the dreadful disaster which we communicated to our readers in our last. The accounts are among the most afflicting for instance the word that we have ever read.

No account, or even conjecture, is given of the actual and proximate cause of this terrible calamity, but its extent seems to have been aggravated by the culpable regligence of the engineer; perhaps it were no injustice to use a harsher expression and say his wilful misconduct. He suffered the boiler to become exhausted of water, which may possibly have caused the fire, and it is reported that when warned by a boy, instead of seeing to the deficiency, he harshly told the boy to mind his own business and paid no attention to the warning.

His subsequent conduct was still more rephrensible. He did not give the alarm, it is said, until he and his fifteen associates had got into the long boat and removed so far from the steamer as to prevent them from joining them; and then they made at once for the shore, instead of leading what assistance they could, in saving the lives of

The number of passengers on board was 85, of whom 27 were drowned, and one, an aged Irish woman, perished in the flames. Four also of the crew were drowned, making 32 in all. Among the 27 passengers drowned were four men attached to the menagerie.

The Royal Tar was a fine boat of four

The loss in money supposed to be from \$50,000 to \$100,000. One gentleman lost ten thousand dollars in bills and drafts. One of the passengers, Capt. Wait of Portland, held by a rope until it was burnt; he then swam to the rudder, got his arm into the chain, and there held on for an hour and a half sustaining a lady and gentleman. Another trusted himself to a plank having a considerable quantity of specie about him the weight of which proved fatal to him. The whole loss is estimated at two hun-

dred thousand dollars. Joseph T. Sherwood, Esq. British con

sul at Portland, was a passenger on board and saved himself by swimming to the boat. He was also a passenger on board the steam brig New York, when she was burnt, about thirteen years ago, and at nearly the same place.

While lying off Fox Island about two o'clock in the afternoon, she was discovered to be on fire in or near the coal room. The boilers, at the time, were without water. The passengers were assembled in the cabin and about sitting down to dinner, when it was announced to them that the boat was on fire! This fact had already been known to the crew some time, and they had been engaged in unavailing efforts to ex-tinguish it, without giving the alarm. Had it sooner been make known to the passengers, some of whom were experienced men, the fire might possibly have been ex-tinguished, or the destruction of the boat been attended with less loss of life. As it was, all efforts to extinguish the flames seemed uscless, and the only hope of escape seemed to be to run the boat on shore. With this view the anchor was slipped. The foresail having already became a prey to the devouring element, a jib, the only available sail was hoisted; but the flames blew into it and burnt it immediately. It blowing a gale off shore, the boat, loosed from her moorings, without steam or sail, began to drift to sea. The captain, with a few of the passengers, secured their own safety, by taking to one of the boats. It should be remembered, that one or two of the steamer's boats had been left at St.

John's to make room on deck for the caravan. The passengers were thus deprived of the usual means of escape in case of disaster. An effort was made to put overboard a large omnibus, upon which to escape, but its great weight, being nearly two tons, prevented its being done. Our infor-mant then, with several other passengers, went to the only remaining boat. The re-

cannot be felt without a heart, nor appreci- calculating, with the characteristic sagacity sengers who were still clinging there. immense weight probably carried him to the bottom ere he rose, as he reappeared after some time at a considerable distance. This must have perished. The rest of the mentageric, consisting of lions, tigers, &c., were allowed to become a prey to the flames, as, on account of their ferocity, it was deemed on account to loose them.

were great quantities of Lead and Tan lound on the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, signifying in the Phœnician tongue, either White or High Mountain, whiteness of its shores, or the must have perished. The rest of the mena-

been on deck, the boat could have run on shore, and the fire extinguished. The Port-land Courier says that the fire was caused by the boiler becoming red hot from want of water.

From the Deiroit Evening Spectator. Lyman Cobb, Esq., in his 'Lexicon of the English Language" has a most excellent tact in defining and explaining words which are differently spelt, but are alike in pronunciation, by the introduction of enecdotes;-

MADE; pro. Make-MAID; s. an unmarried woman-"Counsellor Green during his cross-examination of a prevaricating old female witness, by which it was essential to prove

site counsel on which was written "Garrow submit—that tough old jade Can never prove a render MAID!" Another-

To; prep. noting motion towards; as far as ;— Too ; ad. likewise, also ;—

Two; a. one and one; twice one "Three gentlemen meeting to sup at a Hotel, one of them wished for Partridges. A brace was accordingly brought, which he was requested to carve. On this he took one for himself, and left the other for his friends. "Hold," cried one of them, "that is not fair."-"Perfectly fair, I think." said the gentleman, "there is one for you

A third-Cousin; s. an uncle's child, or an aunt's Cosen: v. a. to cheat, to defraud :-

two, and here is one for me too."

An odd way to decide a question .- When New-Haven was first settled, a party of puritans went over to what is now called Milford, to locate themselves, but found the Indians in peaceable possession. A church

passed, nem. con. Voted, That the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. Voted, That the earth is given to

Voted. That we are the Saints. At the formation of the government one of the Yankee states, it was Voted, That we believe in the existence of a God, who rules his creatures by laws,

and that, therefore, we will be governed by the same till we have time to form better. In regulating their meat market, they Voted, That all Mutton that will not veigh eight pounds the quarter shall be

We would refer our readers to the

vertisement in another column headed "Saratoga of Michigan." The St. Clair Republican of the 12th inst. says in relation to it, "We are proud to learn that Edwin Forrest, Esq. the American Tragedian, is capital in the improvement of one of the thousand dollars to be expended in erecting a spacious Hotel, to be opened for the reception of company in the Chalybeate production.

Springs, early in 1838.

It is well known, that, in America, our

We heartily rejoice in the spirit of en-terprise that has actuated Mr. Lillibridge to visit the eastern states last summer, with a view to find a suitable partner in his anticipated operations. It cannot be doubted, that a genteel place of resort in the heart of Michigan, possessing the many advantages that the new Saratoga does, will be patronized, not only by her citizens, but by numerous strangers from a considerable distance. We make this last assertion from the fact that the projected rail-road across Canada to Detroit, and the rail-road from Detroit to St. Joseph, passing near to Sar-atega, which is situated six miles north of Dexter village, will afford an excellent op-portunity for the visitors at Niagara Falls extending their tour, not only to Saratoga, but through to the shores of lake Michigan."

This is well. Mr. Forrest has invested his money where it will be equally advan-tageous to himself and the public, and we are glad to find the name of our talented and enterprising countryman associated with the contemplated "Saratoga of Michigan."—Detroit Spectator.

Etymology of the names of Countries .-The following countries were named by the Phoenicians, the greatest commercial people of the ancient world. These names in the Phoenician language, signify something characterestic of the places which they designate.

Europe signifies the country of white complexions. So named because the inhabstants there were of a lighter complexion than those of Asia and Africa. Asia signifies between, or in the middlefrom the fact that geographers placed it be-tween Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn and ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain,

Lydia signifies thirsty or dry, very characteristic of the country.

Spain a country of rabbits or conies. the aspiring soul writhe when calumny and heartlessness and all the bitter host of evil passions shall sneer and stignatize what remained till about 4 o'clock, apparently by the boat and to the boat and the

Italy a country of pitch—from its yielding great quantities of it. Calabria for the same Gaul, modern France, signifies Yellow

first inhabite The English of Caledonia is a High Hill. This was a rugged mountainous province in Scotland.

Haired, as yellow hair characterized its

Hibernia is utmost or last Habitation, for beyond this, westward, the Phænicians never extended their voyages.

igh rocks on the western coast.

Corsica signifies a woody place. Sardinia, the foot-step of a man, which it resembles. Rhodes, Serpents or Dragons, which it produced in abundance. Sicily, the Country of Grapes, Scylla, the whirl-pool, is Destruction. Charybdis the Hole of Destruction. Syracuse signifies Bad Savor, called so from the unwholesome marsh upon which it stood. Etna signifies

Furnace, or dark or smoky.

The above were gathered from a very ancient history of Britain.—Pitts. Vis.

From the Philadelphia Inquire TO THE FARMERS OF THE U. STATES.

That care and skill have improved fruit trees, vegetables, and our domestic animals, are facts known to all classes of husbandmen; and the advantage of rearing cattle from the best breeds, is now well understood all over America. The advantages that accompany procuring the best grain for seed are as yet but partially understood and but very little attended to.

Repeatedly sowing some kinds of grain on the same land is, in many cases, follow-ed by an evident decline in the quality; still this, it must be observed, is not an uni form consequence; there are many and well authenticated instances where the change to a new soil and climate is accompanie with a deterioration, and in others as great an improvement has taken place.

As it is known that grains, &c., in some limates and soils, degenerate to a minimum, sometimes in quality, in others in quantity, and frequently in both, a practice calculated to remedy these disadvantages is of great importance to the agriculture of the United States. On the present occasion, it is our object to point out what may be done here, by showing what is done in other countries, and under circumstances far less favorable to the husbandman, or to the operations of husbandry, than in America. In Scotland, stormy; yet, by care and industry, crops meeting was called, and the following votes are produced, remarkable both for quantity and quality. There the greatest attention is paid to the changing of seed. The low countries procure their seed potatoes from the high districts at great expense of money and labor. The whole out crop of some districts is bought and sowed for seed: this is the case with a portion of country called Blainsley, that lies south of Soutria Hills. In no country has the culture of clover

seen more beneficial, or attended with better success, than in Scotland; yet the climate is so unfavorable to the ripening of clover-seed, that nearly the whole has to be procured from England or Holland. The farmers of that country frequently change the wheat seed, and procure the best that is to be had, paying little respect to price, and the greatest attention to quality. It would appear that the prine

which the Scotch farmers are guided to the results they obtain, is to select their seed from those districts where it is grown in the about to devote some of his well earned greatest perfection, from the climate and capital in the improvement of one of the soil being best adapted to the plant. Thus most beautiful spots in our infant state.—
Mr. G. R. Lillibridge, proprietor of 'Saratoga of Michigan,' has we understand, sold
the undivided half of that village for fifteen and Holland, which are comparatively low, warm and dry, and better adapted to their

> oats are not good; they have little kernel or meal; and the quality of our barley is not what it ought to be. It is to the following circumstance

fallowing address owes its existence: In the year 1833, a well-informed practical farmer visited Pennsylvania with the object of seeing as much of our practice of farming, soil, and climate, as a short stay here would permit. On his return to Scotland, he procured and sent to his friends in Philadelphia some Angus Oats, Hopeton Oats, Barley, Wheat, and Rye grass : the cask containing the seed miscarried, and did not arrive here until the fall of 1835. Some of each kind of these seeds have

been sown here; the wheat came up very thin; it is presumed the seed suffered from the long voyage. On the 18th day of vanced on the 4th of January, while presown on rather poor but fresh loam. It is ing, they were again weighed on the hoof, true the season had been cool, damp and nufavorable to these grains, still their success has surpassed any thing that could have been calculated on. The barley and both kinds of oats are of superior growth in strength of stem, as well as thickness on the ground; they would lose nothing in comparison with the crops of oats or barley of any country, and are likely to suffer loss. of any country, and are likely to suffer loss more alike than of the others; and their from excessive growth, causing them to lodge. One kind of oats commenced lodge. One kind of oats shooting into ear about the first of July, and shooting into ear about the marks which the other about the tenth; the marks which were placed to distinguish the one from the other got displaced, and this accident pre-vents knowing whether it is the Angus or

year; the farmer of such a piece of land could supply himself with an annual change in his oat seed in the following manner:—
It is presumed that each bushel of imported oats he sows will produce ten bushels; then, by annually buying two bushels, their produce would yield the twenty bushels and tested by different accurately.

quired for sowing on his farm. the price of the imported oats to be \$1 50 a bushel, the two would cost \$3 00, and the price of country oats was 50 cents, the two would ost \$1. The expense of changing the seed would be per annum \$2. The estimate is not given as a matter of accuracy, but as a formula, by which every one can make his own calculations.

In procuring a change of seed, there are In procuring a change of seed, there are other points necessary to be attended to besides the quality of the grain, and one of these is to guard against bringing with it the weeds incident to the country or fields where it has grown; for want of attention to this, there are farmers who have introduced into their fields, along with the clover they sowed, the narrow leafed plantain, which arrogates to itself a place which would otherwise be occupied by clover to the detriesent of his hay, both in quantity and quality, and that more serious curse, the Bensalem clover or white dairy; all this is the result of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their not taken and t cient care in the selection of their clover-

In the British Islands, their out and barley fields at some seasons are entirely yellow; nothing is to be seen save the bloom of the wild mustard in some districts called Scheldries; and this is not the only one of this class of yellow flowering spring weed; in wheat they have what is here called cockle, the seed of which is detrimental to superfine flour. All those should be guarded against by the European agent; and to prevent mischief, the seed after it comes here, should be resifted in a sieve that will separate

the weeds from the pure grain, always col-lecting and burning the obnoxious seed.

In proof of the sincerity that the writer entertains a favorable opinion of this sys-tem, he will import for next season's sow-ing, one hundred bushels of selected by rley, one hundred of each variety of oats already spoken of, and, it being foo late for receiving wheat for the ensuing sowing, measures will be taken for bringing to this country wheat for the following year.

Such persons as take an interest in re-newing their seed grain, are invited to apply to the subscriber who will furnish them with any quantity not less than a bushel.— The cost will be governed by the price abroad, and the expense of bringing the articles here. The transaction will be attended with considerable trouble, and the limited extent of the operation will satisfy all who reflect that there are other motive for undertaking the business than that of

making money. Letters, post paid, will be duly attended

to, addressed to JAMES RONALDSON, No. 200, South ninth st. Philad.

FATTENING HOGS. On the first day of December, four shoats of the same breed, nearly of size, were made choice of; each carefully weighed, and placed in a separate stye, weighed, and placed in a separate stye, where their food could be exactly regulated. They weighed between \$1 pounds and 100. The two whose weights together made 185 pounds, were fed on one gallon of shelled Indian corn, weighing 7 pounds to each for every 24 hours, and as much water as they wanted. This quantity of food was plenty for them; generally they about consumed it. Some five or six different days between the first of December and fourth of January, the time the experiment was going on, they did not cat their whole allowance. For the did not cat their whole allowance. For the two shoats, whose weights together made 173 pounds, 7 pounds of good Indian corn meal, by measure ten pints, were made into good mush, or hasty pudding, and divided between them for every 24 hours. That is, these two had allowed them exactly half the weight of meal, which the other had of raw corn. The 7 pounds of meal were daily mixed with scalding water, and then well boiled; the whole process of cooking was done on an average of one and a half hours. They were all fed twice a day, and at the same time. The evening feed of the at the same time. The evening feed of the shoats, fed on mush, was generally warm; the morning feed, having stood all night, was always cold. The 7 pounds or 10 pints of meal, when cooked, measured an average of 3 gallons. There was a difference of nine pounds in the weight of the latter pair; the smallest had the least appetite, and his allowance of 15 pounds of mush was just as much as he appeared to want. was just as much as he appeared to want, or would eat up clear; the other was greedy,

or would eat up clear; the other was greedy, and always sharp set, despatched his mess quickly, and wanted more.

Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight there was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of these pigs.

Those fed on the mush assumed a more thrifty, healthy, fresh appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference became more striking as the experiment adcame more striking, as the experiment ad-

health was apparently equally good.

Of the pair fed on mush, whose daily al.
lowance had been 3 and a half pounds of meal each, the greedy one had gained 23 pounds, and the other 21 pounds.

These are all the material facts in these

other got displaced, and this accident prevents knowing whether it is the Angus or Hopeton oats that first puts out the ear.

Now let us inquire into the economy of farmers adopting the practice of annually supplying themselves with new seed grain, and found our calculations on a farm where about twenty bushels of oats are sown each year; the farmer of such a piece of land year; the farmer of such a piece of land outlet this surely they might have gained from the meal; but they gained more than double those fed on double that quantity of the im-

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